The Parade Route Made Memorable by the Grand Review of 1865 Again Trod by the Gallant Defenders of the Union.

Me Longer, However, in the Habiliment of War, but in the Uniform of a Fraternity Made Sacred by War's Associations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.-The Grand Army of the Republic yesterday made its second triumphal march along Pennsylvania avenue. Time's ravages in decimating its ranks made it possible to attempt in one day what it required two long days to accomplish in 1865. To the survivors of the 160,000 men of the armies of the Potomac and the west, who on the memorial 23d and 24th days of May, 1865, passed in rewiew before the president and his cabinet (including Secretary Seward, fust recovering from the assassin's knife), the foreign ministers, the militacy attaches of all the great powers of Europe, and their own beloved and Ulustrious generals-Grant, Sherman and Sheridan-the contrasts and reminiscences called out were necessarily striking.

It took seven hours-from 9 to 4each day for the armies of 1865 to pass the reviewing stand, and the estimated length of the two days' procession was thirty-six miles.

The leading features of that great review live in memory and have passed into history. First the resonant hoofbeats and clattering sabers of Sheridan's 8,000 cavalry; Custer's magnificent horsemanship and his theatrical in line the battle-worn Ninth corps, with its bullet-torn flags, and the shattered remnants of what once had been regiments a thousand strong now reduced to barely than a full companythe One Hundred and Ninth and Fifty first New York, the Fiftieth Pennsylvania, the Thirtieth and Thirty-fifth Massachusetts, the First Michigan thirty minutes. Sharpshooters, whose gallant little handful had pressed close upon the heels of Lee's retreating army and placed their banner upon the courthouse of Petersburg, and the Second Michigan, who followed on their heels. Then the Fifth corps, with its trophies of Yorktown, Chickahominy, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg and the Wilderness. The grim earnestness and steady marching of Meade's magnificent army of the east left nothing to be desired as a spectacular military display the first day.

But the enthusiasm culminated the second day when Sherman's-the only original wild west show-men marched Brigade," a heterogenous collection of all colors, with every species of plunder and impedimenta loaded upon a sorrylooking a lot of beasts as could be picked up. The swarthy veterans with their long swinging stride and gallantly borne arms and equipments that told their own story of long marches and hard fighting, led by the gallant Sherman, presented a sight that lives vividly in the memory of those who witnessed it.

And many of those in the march today were there in 1865, and not a few of favored. the spectators of to-day saw that other historic scene of twenty-seven years

Washington was a very different city then. The capitol, in 1865, was walled in and surrounded by heavy timber. wings now occupied by the senate and house was then completed. The cobble-stone pavement of Pennsylvania avenue was worn into alternate hillocks and gullies by the passing of heavy commissariat wagons and artillery. Tiber sewer rolled its filthy waters uncovered. Not one handsome building was to be seen from the capitol to the treasury department.

The hour for the moving of yesterafter that ere the body started. For two hours previous to the hour designated the streets leading to the avenue were thronged with hurrying people eager to secure an advantageous view point for the day's event.

The troops formed along New Jersey avenue for three or four blocks; thence east around the capitol and into the avenue adjoining the main column.

The grand officers escort, a post of honor, was accorded to the survivors of the famous Sixth Massachusetts regiment, the first defenders of Washington.

The United States Signal Corps Veteran association, which is holding its seventeenth annual reunion in connection with the Grand Army of the Republic encampment, closed the first part of the procession.

Then came the Grand Army of the Republic posts by departments. The old soldier was apparent in every step, and the proudly martial behavior of the veterans was strengthened by the plaudits of the multitude which rang continually in their ears as they passed. The posts marched in the order of their seniority, beginning with Illinois, where the Grand Army of the Republic was organized. The rear of the procession was brought up by the Naval Weterans' association.

The procession was, as far as possible, strictly a Grand Army of the Republic organization, the first and last the avenue of brilliant representadivision containing the only non-sol-

The procession moved under the orders of the commander-in-chief in double column, twelve files front, one column on each side of the car tracks, divisions. Each of these were outlined platoons being twelve paces apart, and in incandescent lights of the same color between departments twenty four as the badge. There was also placed

stand in front of the treasury building above each of these and above the was reached Gen. Palmer and staff saluted most gracefully, and the remany of the great battles of plosion was heard and felt for a dissponse came back from Mr. Morton no the war in which the respective tance of thirty-five miles in the direc-

Passing on to the stand reserved for the head of Fifteenth street, at the enhimself and officials of the G. A. R., trance to Executive avenue, was a mon-Gen. Palmer with his aides and asso ster fac simile of the G. A. R. badge, Des Mornes, Ia., Sept. 21.—News has ciates left the column and took the eighteen feet in height. It was made just reached places provided for them in front of up of incandescent lamps of the various negro tramps to loot and burn the vilthe state, war and navy building.

Pennsylvania avenue past the treasury vania avenue and Seventh streets. building, the department of justice, the White House, the state, war and navy departments, to Twenty-third street,

where the parade disbanded. Never did Pennsylvania avenue look could be turned on and off, giving the so transcendantly beautiful—with its clouds of bunting floating in the bright ting. Over the other gateway was a great shield.

Dr. Stuhlman, writing from Tabora, repeats that Emin Pasha is in the power of the Arabs at the south end of Albert Edward Rysans, well-ing for assistance to escape. mashine: masses of color bunched on great shield.

stands and along the sidewalk, relieved by the borders of green foliage new in Washington was shown in the of the tree rows on the sidewalk. It White House grounds in front of the was a scene which the most graphic pen would fail adequately to picture. A pleasing feature of the march, and one that the veterans greatly enjoyed, was the choral tribute to their presence by school children of the district. They were located at two points-300 colored girls at the corner of Third street and the avenue, and 500 white girls at the corner of Fifteenth street. Secretary Rusk's striking figure at the head of the Wisconsin department

was the signal for continued applause.

Secretary Noble marched with his post, the Ransom post of St. Louis. Ex-President Hayes marched on foot with the Ohio men, and Senator Paddock with the department of Nebraska. The Pennsylvania department presented a number of notable features. It carried the greatest number of tattered battle-flags. The reception given to these mutely eloquent testimonials of the dangers braved by the "boys in blue" demonstrated the regard in which "Old Glory" is held by the people. Nothing else so enthused the spectators. Pennsylvania presented the only

cavalry post in line. "The Frosty Sons of Thunder from Somerset" was the humorous banner used to identify R. M. Cummings post. The members each carried a cane made of gnarled and twisted roots, the most outre shapes being preferred.

John F. Hartranft Post No. 8, Harrisburg, was headed by two drum majors in zouave uniforms, who used muskets with fixed bayonets for batons. These they flung high in the air and threw at each other twenty feet distant, and yet | pulled into the depot. The first was so far as known, succeeded in escaping the Chicago limited. This came in without a single jab.

Griffin Post 139, Scranton, composed of railroad engineers and firemen, car- not, of course, from Chicago. ried an oil can at their head which was dash up to the reviewing stand. Next the subject of much unsuccessful guessing. Post 67, of Erie, carried white um-

> brellas showing their number and loca-Of the larger states Pennsylvania took the longest time in passing the commander-in-chief - fifty minutes.

Ohio was a close second requiring fortyfive minutes, and New York third with The New York department, as it Vice-President Morton and others of passed Gen. Palmer, created the best the reviewing party stood the ordeal impression as to personnel and organization. There was better marching by last post, to show the marching the posts, they were dressed in effective uniforms and they had the most and best music. The bands of the Catholic protectorate and of the mission of the

Immaculate Conception, both composed

of boys, received generous applause. Post 327, U. S. Grant, of Brooklyn, which brought up the rear of the New York department, had the best outfit in all the procession. The New Yorkers seem to have let their taste and their purses, the one artistic and the other plethoric, run away from the G. A. R. by, followed by the famous "Bummer regulation as to uniform. Close fitting A dark blue coats and trousers, with white helmets were the favorite com-

> As Post 148, of Brooklyn, approached the stand, a little boy and girl, bearing bouquets, left the line and presented them to Gen. Palmer who kissed the little maid and held the flowers for some time after receiving them. The disabled veterans in the New York department occupied two carriages and received an ovation all along the route. Gen. Sickles was especially

The Kansas department carried towering stalks of sorghum cane, the gift of Senator Perkins.

Gen. B. F. Butler occupied a carriage with Lynn post in the Massachusetts department. His progress was marked Neither of the present stately marble by continuous applause, and his conspicuous bald head was kept continually bobbing.

> After the New York department had passed up, spectators showed the weariness of flesh that possessed them and began to seek their resting places. Five states then had been in review and three hours were gone.

While his department (New York) was passing the reviewing stand, Gen. Palmer refreshed the inner man with day's parade was 9:30, but it was long a substantial lunch. It was three hours after the head of the procession passed him ere the ears of the commander-inchief were greeted with the strains of either "Marching Through Georgia" or "The Girl I Left Behind Me."

Night was even more glorious than the day. Shortly after dark, which was of a most favorable density owing to the lowering clouds which had enabled the veterans to march without undue fatigue and except for a short time in the early morning without danger from the heat, the multitude who lined the avenue while the parade was in progress, repaired, so far as possible, to the vicinity of the monument. Here the elaborate display of fireworks provided by the committee and Paine, the pyrotechnic king, was made. It was a magnificent show, in miles west of New Hartford, and thirsome respects unequaied and worthy of a place in the programme of the day's

Succeeding the fireworks display, there was an electric illumination on a scale never before attempted in this country. It was one of the attractions provided by the citizens' committee and was a complete success. Pennsylvania avenue up to Seventeenth street was ablaze with colored lights. Every available dynamo in the city, public and private, was brought into requisition, and numbers had been shipped here especially for this display. The feature of the illumination was the display along both sides of tions of corps badges. Seventy of ous escape. He was riding on top of these had been placed on supports at

convenient distances in three colors, red, white and blue, the respective colors of the first, second and third at short intervals portraits in oil of the When the vice-president's reviewing leading generals of the war. Just The roadbed was badly wrecked and corps badges, were the names of spot. The noise and shock of the ex corps took conspicuous part. At tion of the wind.

colors of the badge, producing a fine The line of march of the procession effect. A duplicate of the piece was part of the state. A pitched battle was from the foot of the capitol along also shown at the corner of Pennsyl-

Over one of the entrances to the White House, spanning the arch of the the people of the town are intensely gateway, had been placed a great fan excited. It is reported that a number of 1,300 lamps so arranged that they were seriously injured in the meles. Never did Pennsylvania avenue look could be turned on and off, giving the so transcendantly beautiful-with its fan the appearance of opening and shut-

A fine display and something entirely HILL IS FOR CLEVELAND ciples upon which the deaths of all tariff legislation should be based.

pearing and reappearing in the most

bewildering manner. The trees and

shrubbery seemed fairly magnetized

and the effects were very beautiful.

Throughout the grounds were a num-

ber of other electrical devices, among

them large wheels, turning and chang-

ing colors with each revolution. The

illumination of the treasury building

with colored electric lights was espe-

cially fine, as were a number of the

large set pieces. The most conpicuous

was a large shield of blazing lights.

Powerful search lights thrown from

the tops of high buildings produced a

until midnight and was visited by

countless thousands who regretfully

disappeared in the darkness that suc-

ceeded the turning off of the dynamos.

The Woman's Relief corps, department of the Potomac, Mrs. Ida V. Hen-

dricks president, last night tendered a

reception at the rooms of the corps, op-

posite the Ebbit house, to the G. A. R.,

Relief corps auxiliary to the depart-

ment of the Potomac, G. A. R., also re-

ceived a large number of visitors in the

class room of the Congregational

The Baltimore & Ohio railroad, it is

estimated, brought nearly 15,000

strangers here. Monday night the

rush was greater than any other time,

and from 6 to 12 midnight, 120 trains

twenty-six sections, a total of 120 cars

from Chicago. All the passengers were

It is estimated that fully 155,000 peo-

The road was forced to cease selling

tickets in many places owing to the

great number of cars in commission, or

many more would have come. Then

crowds came in vehicle from Maryland

When the end of the procession

reached the reviewing stand it was

after 6 o'clock. Therefore it took over

seven hours for the parade to pass.

well and continued, even to the

veterans the usual courtesy. Many

posts without attempting to pass the

reviewing stand, finding the hour s

late, marched overa part of the route

with colors flying and bands playing

and then disbanded. It is estimated

that there were fully 70,000 veterans in

There were a number of slight acci-

dents to the old veterans during the

A BURGLAR AT BAY.

Detected Housebreaker, Mortally

KIRKWOOD, Mo., Sept. 21.-John W.

Hall, a shiftless and poverty-stricken

painter living on a small farm at Des

Peres, a little village near here, was

shot and mortally wounded by Wilbur

F. Warner, Sr., of this place, whose

house he was burglarizing, shortly af-

After receiving a charge of No. 1 shot

in the side just below the heart, which

made a frightful wound, he jumped

through a window, and shortly after-

ward with his own pistol blew his

The frequency with which burglaries

have taken place in the suburbs west

of St. Louis has put householders on

their mettle, and the fact that a robber

caught in the act should have been

brought down surprised nobody; but

that Hall, who though an otherwise

worthless fellow was thought to be

An inquest was held later in the day,

head over the left eye inflicted by a

This verdict relieves Mr. Warner of

the responsibility for the man's death,

wound in the side would have proven

A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

A Freight Train on a Down Grade Wrecked

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 21 .- At about

10:15 yesterday morning there was a

terrific explosion on the line of the

Philadelphia & Reading road, a few

ty-one miles from this city. A fast

freight train consisting of ten cars

bound for Hartford was coming on

a down grade. In the center of

the train was a car of dynamite. The

force of concussion caused the dyna-

mite to explode. Five cars of the train

were blown to pieces and their contents

scattered to the winds. Trees on both

banks of the road were blown down

and driven into the roadbed. The

track was torn up and a large hole,

twenty feet in diameter and ten feet

The road at that point passes the

land of Orlando Clark, whose barn was

destroyed. John Clark, 34 years old, a

brakeman on the train, had a marvel-

the car of dynamite when it exploded.

He was blown 120 feet and his clothes

were ripped off him, but he is unhurt,

except for a few slight bruises and the

William Stewart another brakeman

was riding in the caboose and his face

was cut by the broken window glass.

no trains have since run beyond the

Negro Tramps Attempt to Loot an Iowa

lage of Spencer in the northwestern

was fought between the negroes and

citizens and revolvers were used reck-

deep was made in the roadbed.

shock to his system.

by Dynamite.

decided to end his existence at once.

person or persons unknown.

raibns out in Mr. Warner's flower gar-

ter 1 o'clock yesterday morning.

day, but none proved fatal.

His Own Life.

ple came in by the Pennsylvania road.

church.

and Virginia.

The New York Senator Talks on mansion. Here innumerable lights the Issues of the Campaign. were half hidden in the shrubbery, all of them changeable in character, disap-

He Severely Scores Republican Protect tion and Clearly Defines the Demoeratic Policy-Will Support Cleveland and Stevenson

At a grand gathering of the demo erats of Brooklyn, N. Y., on the evening of September 19. Senator David B. Hill was present and in answer to an uproarious demand made a lengthy speech upon the various questions of moment in political circles to-day, and among other things declared himself in ocratic party. The following gives the principal points of his speech: dazzling effect. The display continued

"I am reminded of the fact that it was in this edifice upon a memorable occasion in 1885 that I had the honor of expressing to the intrepid lemocracy of Kings county the sentiment, 'I am s democrat,' and under the existing political sitnation I know of no more appropriate place or presence than here to declare that I was a democrat before the Chicago convention and I am a lemocrat still
"The national democratic convention of 1892

has passed into history with its record, its triumphs and its disappointments. The wisdom the Woman's Relief corps and patriotic of its action is not now to be questioned. It ladies visiting the city. The Woman's was the court of last resort established by party usage as the final arbiter to determine the con-flicting interests and claims of candidates, states and sections, and its decision will be accepted with royal-acquiescence by every true and patriotic democrat who recognizes the necessity of party organization and discipline and respects the obligations which he assumes in its membership.

"From this time forward imperative duties are imposed upon us. Factional appeals should now cease, the spirit of resentment should be abandoned, state pride should be subordinated to the general good; real or fancied grievances should be dismissed, personal ambitions should be sacrificed and individual disappointments should be forgotten in this great emergency, which demands from us all the exhibition of a widespread and lofty party patriotism.

"Permit me to repeat what I had the hono of expressing to the Tammany society on the 4th of July last, before the echoes of our national convention had scarcely died away, as folows: Our course at the present time is plain. In the approaching struggle the democarcy of New York should present a solid front to the common enemy. Loyalty to cardinal democratc principles and to regularly nominated candidates is the supreme duty of the hour.' reiterate these sentiments now. We are entering upon the twenty-seventh presidential election since the organization of our government. The good citizen, desirous of discharging his full duty in this crisis, according to his conscience and his judgment, uninfluenced by selfish considerations, will discover two great parties arrayed against each other, struggling for the control of the government and appealing to the people for their suffrages."

He reviewed the history of the two parties and continued: "If I were asked to define the one fundamental difference between the two parties, I should state that one believes in a strict construction of the federal constitution, and the other in a loose one. One party believes that the general government's powers should be confined to those which are specifically granted, and that nothing can be done under the 'general welfare' clause except the exercise of those unctions which are incident and necessary to the carrying out of the expressed powers; while the other believes that under that clause the powers of congress are substantially unrestrict ed and limited only by its wise discretion. Starting out with different views of the constitution, the two parties have materially enunciated different theories of government, especially upon the all-important subject of federal taxation. A division upon the tariff question was inevitable. ."The republican party advocates the doctrine

well as a moral right to impose tariff duties for the purpose of encouraging the building up of private industries by the imposition of duties sufficiently large to prevent foreign competition, irrespective of the question of the needs of the treasury; while the democratic party believes that the government has only a constitutional and moral right to impose such duties as may be necessary to raise sufficient revenue to tered. This is the precise issue squarely stated. "The democratic national platform gives forth no uncertain sound upon this subject and cor rectly states the true position of the party. It denies the constitutional power of the government to impose taxes for other than public pur poses. It correctly and substantially states the democratic faith. We have always insisted and now insist that no warrant can be found in the constitution for the imposition of tariff duties to aid private industries: but whether such a tariff is .constitutional or not, or whether it is practicable to have the question properly raised or decided, the system itself is vicious in the extreme, unjust to the people and contrary to the

spirit of our free institutions. honest enough, should prove to be a "A tariff bill upon its face usually declares house breaker caused a genuine sensathat its object is to provide ways and means for the support of the government,' and whether the duties are high or low, reasonable or exorpitant, prohibitory or otherwise, it is impossible the verdict being that Hall came to his for the courts to say that the purpose of the death from a pistol-shot wound in the measure was not solely to provide revenue for the government, no matter what the true object of its framers was, or whether or not the treas ury may already be overflowing. Besides, a law is not always held unconstitutional, al though it may in some degree violate the spirit and was rendered as above, instead of of the constitution. The constitution, as well being a verdict of suicide because there as an act of congress., can sometimes be successfully evaded, without adequate immediate were no witnesses to the desperate act remedy on the part of the people. Whether by in the darkness of the garden where reason of these difficulties it is ever practicable he lay. There is no doubt that the o obtain a determination of the constitutionality of a revenue law, ostensibly framed for the purpose of raising revenue but in fact intended fatal, and the dying burglar, realizing or other purposes, it was competent for the this, to save himself useless suffering national convention to declare the position of

the party upon the subject. "Republican protection does not constitutionally exist, but is imposed upon the people by fraud, false pretense, evasion and gross abuse of the taxing power. All the so-called protection for which our opponents have clamored and which they have obtained in recent years has een secured, not by constitutional sanctio but by the abuse of the conceded taxing power

Senator Hill cited authorities in support of his argument and said: "In the light of these authorities and under the arguments presented, fair-minded men will arrive at the conclusion that the democratic party was right when it declared that 'taxation

of the government.

for private purposes is unconstitutio nal." "I have read with care all the arguments urged by the two very able apostles of protection, Gov. McKinley and Senator Aldrich, but I fail to discover that they present a single tenable ground upon which protection, pure and simple, can be constitutionally defended. Inciiental protection, on the other hand, is unobectionable. Tariffs should be imposed for the express purpose of revenue and not for any pridental protection, and not in protection with ecessary to meet the necessities of the govern nent it may be imposed, and any other benealt osition may and does necessarily accompany t. If the burden imposed would operate to pre vent foreign competition the benefit is indirect

President Harrison, in his ingenious lette of acceptance, endeavors to place our party in a alse attitude by calling attention to the fact that while our platform, adopted in 1884 and re upon this question of the equalization of wages vet it was omitted in 1892, and asserts that we have changed our position. I beg to differ with him. There has been no change. It is not always practicable to place in a platform the de-

tails of proposed legislatio "The platforms of 1884-88 were elaborate and engthy and it was desirable to simplify them. General principles were stated in 1892 rather than particulars as in 1884. There is no conflict between them. There was no necessity for the repetition of that plank, as the party's position ipon it had been evidenced by the Mills bill, which had not been passed before the national are to be judged as much by their records as by selfish comparison with others. Neglect than any effort of strained hospitality. their platforms. We stand not only upon our of personal duty is the broken wheel She learns to be a true hostess, who platform of 1892, but upon the Mills bill, which was the latest general democratic legislation upon the tariff subject. That bill was as good an exposition of our principles as any elaborate

platform could possibly be.
"If I were asked to define as concisely as possible the whole democratic policy, I should state it substantially as follows: We favor a Detroit Free Press. lessly. Five negroes are in jail and tariff for revenue only, limited to the necessities of the government economically admin'stered, and so adjusted in its application as far as pracjust compensation to labor, but not to create or toster monopolies. These are the cardinal prin. N. Y. Herald.

"Our opponents profess to be much disturbed because we have in our piatform denounced 're-publican protection' as a fraud. What else is it? It is a fraud for these conclusive reasons: "I. It is secured by a palpable abuse of the taxing power of the government.

"2 It inures to the benefit of the few at the "3. It is based upon favoritism of the

"4. It tends to create fictitious prosperity to be followed by subsequent business depression.

5. It is deceptive in its promises and unsatisactory in its results. "a Its principal beneficiaries constitute a privileged class and their importunities for governmental aid lead to public scandal and de-

'President Harrison and all the other great

pralization.

and small advocates of this vicious system diligently seek to create the impression that the democratic party has assumed a bolder attitude favor of the chosen leaders of the dem- than formerly and become an advocate of abso lute free trade. I said in the campaign of 1888, in my opening speech at the Academy of Music in New York city, that if I believed that the democratic party favored absolute free trade I should not advocate its cause, and I repeat the statement here to-night. I insist that neither the democratic party nor I have changed our position upon this question, but that we stand where we have ever stood. Tariff reform does not mean free trade. Our opponents misrepresent our position now as they have ever since the famous tariff measure of 1887. In that historic message our candidate expressly repudiated the suggestion that he was entering upon

> that our tariff laws should be wiped out of ex-Mr. Hill quoted from ex-President Cleveland's message, and then took up the McKinley law, of which he said in

any crusade of free trade. He did not demand

part: "It is undoubtedly true that in this state the aggregate amount of all wages paid the year after its passage may have been greater than the aggregate amount paid the year preceding, but that does not prove any increase rate of wages paid, and only shows that some new industries have been established or additional men employed in others. And it does not appear that such increase has been any more than the usual natural increase occasioned by the steady growth of the state. It may possi bly also be true that there have been a few less strikes during the last two years than during the preceding two years, but this may be attributed to the moderation and good judgment

ect of any tariff law. "I know this much, that the democratic party will be entirely content to permit every work-ingman whose wages has been increased since the passing of the McKinley bill to vote the republican ticket, if our opponents will consent that all those whose wages have not been increased shall vote the democratic ticket, and upon that basis we will carry the country by a million majority.

"There is another issue in this campaign of equal if not greater importance than the tariff, which affects the rights and liberties of every citizen. The republican, party seem to be irre vocably committed to the passage of the federal elections bill, generally known as the 'force bill, and although it must be evident to the most patriotic and thoughtful members of that

organization that it is a piece of political fool-

has appeared for them no escape from its advo-"I have not the time to-night to enter into any elaborate presentation of the details of this bill. It is sufficient for us to know that the only purpose of the measure is to control for partisan advantage our elections, state and federal, Federal elections cannot well be regulated and controlled without interference with state elecelection law, bad as its provisions are, together with the danger of the enactment of the force separate their state elections from congressional and presidential elections at a large expense and great inconvenience to the poorest. Our that the government has a constitutional as and our elections should not be needlessly mul-

> "The proposed bill usurps the rights and pre rogatives of the state. breaks down all the safeguards which have existed for a century, and places all our elections at the mercy of federal officials, who hold their offices for life. The bill is a desperate attempt to prop up the failing fortunes of a once great political party; it was conceived in political animosity, is urged from the narrowest and worst of motives and is unworthy a place among the statutes of the Ameri-

can republic. "The democratic party desires free, honest and fair elections everywhere. It desires them not merely because they would inure to its benefit, but upon the unselfish and high ground that they are essential to the preservation of our free institutions. Ours has suffered much in the past from the corrupt and tyrannical election methods of our adversaries. The republican party is the party of wealth. plutocracy, of corporate influence and of protected monopo lists. Ours is the party of plain people, the men of moderate means, the 'bone and sinew of the country. We have neither the disposition nor the means to corrupt our elections, and our party has been foremost in all upon our statute books those reform election laws under which corruption, bribery and in

timidation are rendered difficult if not impossi-"There has been no such condition of affairs at the south as to justify the enactment of the Davenport measure. It is true that the colored people in large numbers are there voting the democratic ticket, but this affords no sufficient reason for taking away from them or from us the control of their own elections. The colored people were not freed from slavery to become the slaves of the republican party. The outh is loyal, honest and capable, and, if permitted, as it should be, it will work out its own social and other problems in its own way without injury to the colored race, injustice to the north or the republican party or danger to the elective franchise. In any event the majority of the American people will never approve a measure which threatens their liberties, legalizes unfairness and absolutely guarantees partisan victories to the unscrupulous party that dares to enact it.'

The speaker then went into state matters and closed as follows: "Fellow-citizens, I need not urge you to the performance of your full share in this campaign. Kings county was never known to falter in its duty. The interests involved demand the greatest sacrifices and our highest and best ef-forts. It is the welfare of the old democratic forts. It is the welfare of the old democratic party, which we all love so well, which is at

"I plead not for individuals, but for the cause. In a great contest like this men nothing, but principles are everything. candidates represent our principles, and our principles cannot prevail without the election of our candidates. The contest may be a severe one, but so much more glorious will be the vic-tory if we win. You need have no uneasiness; the raw recruits.

"I believe that a large majority of the people of this country are convinced of the rightful-ness of democratic principles and want them to prevail. But the election will not win itself and there must be complete organization. I re-peat the injunction I uttered before the demo-cratic state convention at Albany in February last, it is our duty to organize, organize, organize.
"With this motto inscribed upon our banner with this motto inscribed upon our banner.

Public office is a public trest, supplemented by the other sentiments which I have endeavored to present to you to night, 'no public taxa-tion for private purposes' and 'no force bill' for us, close up our ranks and buckle on our armor for the fight, with the determination to do all in-our power for the triumph of our party and the election of our honored standard-bearers, Cleva-

This comparison of ourselves wath others, and of our lot with theirs, mars our own lives and hinders us in our own work. It makes us either boastful or despondent accordingly as we find ourselves doing more or less than others. How soon will men begin to realize parlor-we shall live much more pathese things and live according to the tural, easy lives. We can then receive dictates of their own consciences, and our friends into the living room, make diligently do their own work, irre- them at home to the best that we have spective of what others are doing? Dis- for ourselves, and we may always be content follows hard on the heels of satisfied that it will please them better that destroys the regularity of the gives her guests their freedom, ever church's work and hinders her full prosperity. Are we old or young, rich or poor, weak or strong, each has a share of service in the church of God .-

-Rleeker-"Out west I suppose it is as easy to get a divorce as to get marticable as to prevent unequal burdens, encour-sge productive industries at home and afford father doesn't have to be consulted."— DOMESTIC CONCERNS.

-Ammonia diluted with water to suit the delicacy of the goods will restore the color which has been taken out of silks, woolens, etc., by acid. Use a camel's hair brush and touch the spot only, laying a towel underneath the silk while so doing .- Detroit Free

-"Polish your nails with your fingers," says a manicure. "The friction of the flesh and the little oil which exudes from the pores gets up quickly a healthy circulation beneath the nail, making it rosy, and fingers impart, besides, a better actual polish than the

chamois rubber."-N. Y. Times. -Bristol Cakes: One and one-fourth pounds of flour, one pound of coarse powdered sugar, one pound of butter, eight ounces of ground sweet almonds, ten eggs, almond flavoring. Beat the sugar and butter to a cream, adding the eggs two at a time while beating; add the flavoring and beat in the almonds; sift the flower and work lightly in; fill into well-buttered, small, ovalshaped pans, dust the tops with sugar, place a few pieces of chopped almonds on each, bake on tins in a warm oven .-Good Housekeeping.

-Rolls: Let one pint of milk come to boil; then add one tablespoonful of butter and one tablespoonful of sugar; cool and add one-half cupful of soft yeast and flour to make a soft sponge, let it rise several hours, or, if for breakfast, over night, then stir flour in until the dough is firm;knead thoroughly; let it rise again, cut out with a biscuit cutter and fold half way over. When light bake in a quick oven half an hour. Watch carefully that they bake evenly and are a golden brown.-N. Y. Observer.

-Chow-Chow Quickly Made: Chop fine equal quantities of cabbage and tomatoes, with half as much onion and of our labor organizations rather than to the cf- a few green peppers if obtainable. Mix together well, adding plenty of salt and white pepper. Press the whole into jars or wide-necked bottles and pour cold vinegar over. After two or three days, drain well and scald fresh vinegar in which is mixed a tablespoonful of mustard to each quart. When cold pour it over the chow-chow Coming to the force bill, Senator Hill | and cover closely. It will be ready for use in a few days. - Orange Judd

-In boiling any kind of fish salt should be put in the water, and if salt sea water can be had they are of even better flavor. After the water has come to a boil allow it to simmer and take the scum from the water as fast as it rises. Another way is to soak the fish ishness only equaled by its mendacity, there in salt and water for five or ten minutes before boiling. By this method salt need not be put in the water, and there is, consequently, not so much scum on the water. The fish should be about half covered by the water, and when it boils cover with a lid and leave tions. They are almost inseparable where they are held at the same time. The existing federal much better flavor than if it is drowned much better flavor than if it is drowned in water.—Boston Budget.

-Chicken Fritters: Trim every bit of meat from the carcasses of a pair of roasted chickens-that is, after you have made one dinner from them; put the bones on with a quart of cold water, an onion and parsley and stew for an hour and a half, when it should be reduced to one pint. Chop the meat fine, wet with the gravy, if any, and onethird as much bread crumbs or cold boiled rice, season to taste and mix with a beaten egg. If there was no giblet gravy left from the day before use any kind of stock or gravy, failing any of there, cream or milk to moisten the crumbs and meat. Make a thin batter with two eggs, a gill of milk and prepared flour and having made up the mince into tiny balls, dip them in the batter and fry in boiling dripping. Pile them on a dish and pour around them the gravy made from the bones which has been strained, thickened and seasoned.-American Agriculturist.

WILL BE WORN THIS AUTUMN. ome Smart Coats and Hats That ar ginning to Be Imported.

A number of demi-season hats and coats are beginning to make their appearance in the shops. A hat, which in its blossomless condition is suggestive of coming autumn, has a Tam O' Shanter crown of deep yellow velvet and a round, slightly turned-up brim of black straw. It is tied around the erown with black satin ribbon, arranged at one side into rosettes and transfixed with two black quills.

The latest novelty coming to us from across the water is a coat with a full basque and a seam which runs right around the waist. There are jacket fronts and wide revers, which at the waist terminate in a decided point. The sleeves are full, with a tight-fitting

An elaborate garment of this descrip tion is of fine black-face cloth, with revers, collar and cuffs of black satin. A bertha of ecru lace falls over the front of the jacket and the waist is outlined by a band of gold galoon.

This same style of cost is fashionable made of any light-weight cloth of a dahlia tint, with cuffs, revers, and belt of black watered silk and the bertha formed of cascades of blacek lace. - Chicago Tribune.

The True Hostess. She indeed is the truest hostess who makes her guests feel most at their

ease, who, in the plain old Saxon, can

make them at home. The opening of dusty shut-up parlors, which smell of moth-eaten carpets, the parade of the best china on the table with trembling care lest a piece be broken, the setting forth of so elaborate a menu that it tends to gluttony, will never make our friends "at home." If our parlors are always open and we have no bricabrae too fragile to be admired by all the family, if no part of the house is too good for our own living to be use of whenever necessary, if in short we sacrifice entirely that gloomy sepulchral room, which is still maintained in many old families-the state watchful of their wants, yet never allowing them to be aware of that watchfulness.-N. Y. Tribune.

The Hint Fell Flat. She (with an eye to business)-Do you know, there is a rumor that we are

engaged. He (comfortingly)-Oh, well, don't mind that. Of course no one with any sense believes it.-Life.

THE ST. LOUIS CARNIVAL

Increasing Popularity of the St. Louis Fall Festivities.

the Illuminations Witnessed by Large and Enthusiastic Crowds-The Velled Prophet Pageant.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 22.—Advantage is being taken by residents in a large num-ber of states of the low railroad rates to St. Louis during the carnival, and every day crowds of excul-onists visit the city and spend a few days in it enjoying the attractions and the remarkable hospitality of its citizens. The illuminations, covering over six miles of streets, and including over 75,-000 gas and electric lights, are calling forth enthusiastic praise from thousands of spectators every evening, and the crowds on the streets to-night were remarkable in every respect. The police force are in hearty sympathy with the Autumnal Festivities association, and they find the crowds so uniformly good-tempered and satisfied that there is little difficulty in preserving order and preventing the unpleasantness which is apt to arise from such an enormous collection of people on the streets.

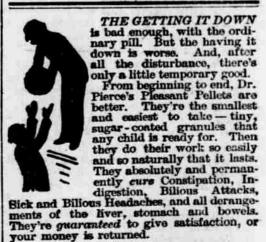
The electric panorama and pyrotechnic effects naturally attract the lion's share of attention, but the street and side walk illuminations generally are grand enough in themselves to warrant a'long journey to see them. An illustration is given of the Grant statue



States suspended above it, and it may be added that a triumph of electricity has been attained to such an extent that the flags appear to wave during the illuminations.

An immense number of special attractions are announced. The T. P. A. celebration will be on Saturday, October 1, on which day the Veiled Prophet will arrive by boat on the Mississippi river, and the great Veiled Prophet's parade and ball will take place on Tuesday, October 4. The annual St. Louis fair, too popular and well-known to need description, opens October 3 and closes October 8, with two grand illu-

A SECOND street upholsterer advertises that his best mattresses may be fairly described as "spring poems."



your money is returned. THE MAKERS of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy say: "If we can't cure your Catarrh no matter what your case is, we'll pay you \$500 in cash." Now you can see what is said of other remedies, and decide which is most likely to cure

you. Costs only 50 cents. "German

Syrup" William McKeekan, Druggist at: Bloomingdale, Mich. "I have had the Asthma badly ever since I cameout of the army and though I have been in the drug business for fifteen years, and have tried nearly everything on the market, nothing has. given me the slightest relief until a few months ago, when I used Boschee's German Syrup. I am now glad to acknowledge the great good it has done me. I am greatly relieved during the day and at night go tosleep without the least trouble." @

ELY'S CATARRH GREAM BALM after using Ely's Cream Balm two months to find the HAFEVIRS was closed for 20 feel very thankful .-A partic



& F. SMITH & CO., Preprietors, NEW YORK.

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